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NUMBER 75

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE,
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
OF ILLINOIS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—C. J. L. MEYERS.
First District—J. W. ORRINGER.
Second District—D. E. VAN BUREN.
Third District—E. L. KIPP.
Fourth District—J. W. ANSTON.
Fifth District—W. H. WARD.
Sixth District—G. B. ROBERTS.
Seventh District—W. M. FOSTER.
Eighth District—E. W. ANDERSON.
Ninth District—E. L. BROWN.

The heat of the campaign can not be chilled by the October frosts. Not much.

The Chicago convention simply confirmed the nomination the people made months ago.

The convention established a good precedent. It sat down heavily on the dark horse business.

Upon a sober second thought the democrats may conclude that they didn't want Blaine nominated.

The democratic vote will be greatly reduced in November. They are hanging a good many men now-a-days.

The democrats have not got what they wanted—the nomination of Blaine. But they will get next November what they don't want—another good thrashing.

The idea of running a democratic corpse against a man like Blaine! And yet, as the democratic party doesn't know what else to do, probably there is nothing else it can do. The only way to do is to run Tilden again, the republican party will kill him off, for which the democrats ought to be thankful.

The woman suffrage cause doesn't march on worth a cent. It is sooner gone than it is kicked out of sight by the wicked men who do not want to make politicians of women. The Oregon constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women has been defeated. So the women in that state will have to continue to provide for the household and care for the children, instead of attending to the duties of ward politicians. The women are truly becoming a noble army of martyrs. It is too bad the Oregon women were not permitted by the grace of the men to enter the cess-pool of politics. But they will have to wait or move to Utah or Wyoming where their sisters can run politics as well as men, and where the home is simply a boarding house with no gentle wife or tender mother.

Probably there is no man in the country who can create so enthusiastic a campaign as James G. Blaine. He has the elements of popularity about him that no orator in the United States ever possessed, excepting only Lincoln. The masses admire him, and the enthusiasm he will throw into the campaign will sweep from California to Maine. His nomination means an election. There is no power in the democratic party, no power in Tilden or his instance, that can defeat him. There may be some disappointment among certain republicans that President Arthur was not nominated, but they are republicans who never sulk and in the hottest days of the coming battle, they will be found shoulder to shoulder with the long admirers of Blaine.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts has passed a bill which provides that any person who employs, or permits to be employed, a minor fourteen years of age who cannot read and write, shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and any person who employs, or permits to be employed, a minor over fourteen years of age who cannot read and write, providing such has been one year a resident of a city or town wherein free evening schools are maintained, shall, for every such offense, forfeit not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the evening schools of such city or town. It is predicted that the law, if enacted, will prove virtually inoperative as a provision is made whereby school committees are given authority in case of hardship, to exempt children from the operation of the law.

DR. BUCKMASTER'S APPOINTMENT.
Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, with whom the citizens of Janesville are well acquainted, has been appointed superintendent of the State hospital for the insane. Dr. R. M. Wrigginton, who has been superintendent for several years, has been called to the superintendency of the Northern hospital, at Oshkosh, relieving Dr. Kumpster, whose resignation has been accepted.

This important appointment comes un-solicited by Dr. Buckmaster. The State board of supervisors, whose duty it is to make such appointments, knew the man and reposing perfect trust and confidence, and fully appreciating his ability and special talents for the place, unanimously tendered him the appointment. He has accepted the trust, and will enter upon the duties of the office on the 1st of July.

Dr. Buckmaster was graduated at the University of Virginia—the leading medical institution in that state—and also at the University of the city of New York another well-known medical college. He also took special courses at the famous Bellevue hospital in the city of New York. He has been in the State hospital at Madison five years, first taking the position of third assistant, then second assistant, then promoted to the first, and now is complimented for his faithful and efficient services in that institution by receiving the appointment of

superintendent. This honor has been thoroughly earned and most worthily bestowed. Dr. Buckmaster is a most efficient physician, and in the treatment of insanity he is especially and eminently competent. He is a bright, rising young man in his profession, and is fully competent to discharge the trust of that office. His appointment is a credit to the man, an honor to the state board of supervision, and a fortunate thing for the state hospital.

THE NOMINATION OF BLAINE.

The nomination of James G. Blaine for president by the national republican convention, will not strike the country with any surprise. It was made very clear during the last days of the convention that there was a deep feeling against any movement that would bring out a "dark horse." Not one delegate in ten wanted to return to his constituents with a slate in the responsibility of nominating a candidate on the compromise plan. On Friday morning the air was full of the sentiment that it should be either Blaine or Arthur, and between these two prominent candidates the battle was to be fought.

The Blaine forces were better organized than the Arthur forces were. The shrewder leaders were managing the Blaine movement. They were strengthened by a greater number of delegates than any other candidate had, and they had the great mass of spectators in the convention on their side to raise a tumultuous cheering whenever the name of Blaine was mentioned. Thus outside enthusiasm had a wonderful effect on a certain portion of the delegates from the south. When a break was made for Blaine after the first ballot, it was easy to see what the result would be. Delegation after delegation began to break for Blaine—two or three here and three or four there—and this renewed the storm of enthusiasm and pushed the Blaine forces to victory.

It was evident from the start that the Logan boom was managed in the interest of Blaine, because there was never a moment when Logan had a ghost of a chance for the nomination. When the Blaine enthusiasm had reached its highest point during the balloting, the Logan men saw the opportunity, and they improved it well, and there was a stampede for Blaine, all the Logan men but seven voted for the man from Maine. In the final contest Arthur lost seventy votes, the entire number going over to Blaine. The Arthur men could not control the Edmunds men and draw on them when their votes and their influence would have nominated the president. They were naturally in sympathy with Arthur, but when the proper time came to give him their support, they were not there, and on the fourth ballot the clamor and the enthusiasm for Blaine drove his vote to 544. The Blaine men were shrewd and active workers and having from 5,000 to 6,000 spectators in the convention to keep up a thundering applause at the mention of his name, they had an easy road to success, especially when the Arthur leaders were not judicious and timely in their methods to further the interests of the president.

THAT GRAND SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM.

The scene in the national republican convention on Thursday evening when the nominations were being made was never surpassed, and probably was never equaled in any political body. It was a spontaneous outburst of hearty enthusiasm that was strangely remarkable. In calling the states for nomination on that memorable evening, the call of Maine brought the ten thousand people in the hall to their feet. Then came forth from that great audience, a tumultuous applause that never has been surpassed on this continent. It was a regular tornado of cheering, stamping of feet and clapping of hands. Hats were thrown high in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, umbrellas were opened and raised whirling in every direction, flags were torn from the banisters of the galleries and proudly waved in the air, and all the while the storm of applause keeping up to the full shouting capacity of the thousands present. The chairman did not attempt to stay the demonstrations or stop the deafening din. For eight minutes this scene continued. When comparative silence was restored Judge Vest proceeded to nominate Blaine, and when the blind orator first mentioned the name of the Plumed Knight, there was another outburst that lasted thirteen minutes and was as tumultuous as the first. The thunder of applause was first describing. It was a perfect frenzy—a yelling and a shouting to the full capacity of ten thousand voices.

Martin J. Townsend, presented the name of Chester A. Arthur. When this admirer of the president first called the name of his candidate, the scene during the Blaine nominating speech was repeated. There was another spontaneous outburst of deafening applause. Men and women and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air, while the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands and cheering sounded like the terrible march of a tornado. Nothing but a pen inspired could describe the scene. For thirteen minutes this frenzy of applause continued, and as minutes passed away the storm of enthusiasm increased until the vast audience became exhausted and Mr. Townsend was allowed to proceed. No king in the days of his highest popularity or of his brightest glory, ever received a more enthusiastic ovation than that so worthily and gracefully bestowed upon President Arthur. Those who shouted for Blaine only an hour before swelled the overpowering and deafening din in honor of the president. It was a fitting tribute to pay Mr. Arthur, for the man deserves the highest compliment that such an audience could bestow.

Extraneous claims for inferior medicines are always sure to defeat the ends

for which they are intended. It is only when the efficacy of a remedy has been tried and proven that the manufacturer is justified in pronouncing it an invigorant. Mr. P. Ferguson, of No. 306 Hudson street, Buffalo, N. Y., adds his testimony to that of hundreds of others when he writes, in ordering a bottle of Atchafalaphos, the great remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia, "I find your medicine all you claim for it. I am now able to get around very comfortably."

The Ayer's Cathartic Pills! They are mild and pleasant in effect, but thorough and searching in action.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Four Ballots Finish the Business at Chicago.

James Gillespie Blaine Chosen for First Place on the Ticket.

With Immense Enthusiasm—And John A. Logan for the Vice-Presidency.

Justifications among the Republicans—An Ovation to Blaine at His Home in Augusta.

Congratulatory Telegrams by the Hundred—The Day in Washington City—The Defeated Aspirants.

What They Have to Say About Him—Arthur, Logan, Sherman, Lincoln and Others on the Result.

Proceedings of the Convention—The Roaring Multitude—Details of the Ballots—Scenes of Wild Up-roar—Adjourned—Sine Die.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Friday, the fourth day of the national convention, did what a vast amount of speculation and figuring had not been able to accomplish. It was a decisive day, and showed very plainly who "the bulge" on the presidential nomination. It had to rest a good many bones, and put James G. Blaine where his friends have wanted him for several years. It opened the campaign of 1884 for the presidency, and informed the Democracy who they have to meet at the head of their great rival party. The outcome of the Blaine forces has been of a more electrical character than that of any of the other candidates during the whole contest, except, perhaps, that of the Logan men. This was noticeable during Thursday night, when the cheering and shouting were heard from every part of the hall. Every reference to the "plumed knight" from any of the speakers was cheered, while, when Arthur's name, for instance, was referred to by an opponent, there was no response. This enthusiasm had a magnetic effect on the convention Friday, and the vote for Blaine increased steadily, from the first ballot to the last. It increased steadily. There was no great wave rushed over the convention, carrying delegations with it, as in the case of the Logan men. The vote for the man who rode the swell, faded, there was a rule of order forbidding such changes. But there was no attempt to do so, as there would probably have been had such an influence been present. For such occasions men are apt to forget rules of order and act upon the impulse of the moment. The thing was done deliberately in spite of the enthusiasm, which swept through the building like a tornado when it was seen that the Maine statesman was the coming man. The last ballot was only a continuation of the increase that was shown on every previous ballot.

And then, when the matter was no longer in doubt, there was one of those grand scenes which all people who have attended conventions and political meetings are acquainted with. It is simply indescribable. Men go wild for a time and pure madness, of a harmless character, and spending its force in wild, however, religious.

BUSINESS IN ORDER.

The delegates were all in their seats when the gavel fell and the chairman called the convention to order and were in the populace. They (the populace) were not all in seats exactly. Seats were at a big premium in the standing room only would have been a "barren locality" if it had been spoken of the situation inside the hall; it might have been true of the outside. Every part of the building was crowded, and waiting thousands outside blocked up the streets and made it difficult for the happy man with a ticket to get near enough to the building to see it.

Rev. Mr. Seaboard, on invitation, offered prayer, and thanked God for the grand advancement of the country among the nations of the earth. He gave thanks for abundant fruits, Christian faith, and educational privileges, and asked for the benediction upon the convention. He hoped all done here would be done with the fear of God. He hoped the right man would be selected by this convention, and that he would be elected.

At the conclusion of the prayer there was a short period of confusion caused by the attempt of Buck of California, to have a resolution read which he was not permitted to report their member of the national committee, and Davis, of Illinois, demanded the regular order of business. The chairman decided this to be balloting on the selection of a candidate for president. This was just what the delegates "were here for," and they were eager to begin. Most people had an idea that Blaine had a larger vote in the convention than any other candidate, and his rivals wanted to know how much larger it was. The ballots were the thing to settle very many disputes as to how this or that delegation stood, and the roll was called for.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

It had not proceeded far before it was evident that "The best laid plans of (some) mice and men" and the fact was developed that Blaine's strength was greater proportionately than his opponent had given him credit for. He got larger votes in several states than had been credited to him.

The vote of New York was awaited with breathless silence, and Blaine's large vote evolved, and his opponent, Lincoln, received his first vote from Kentucky, and Gen. W. T. Sherman his first from Michigan. Gen. Logan's friends were much elated over the large vote received by him on the first ballot. He received numerous contributions from states and his supporters were predicting great gains after the first ballot.

Kansas	12	4	1	1
Kentucky	5	16	3	1
Louisiana	13	10	3	1
Maine	10	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	23	31	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1
Ohio	2	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	47	11	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1
Totals	334	276	63	26

Robert T. Lincoln received 1 vote from Kentucky, 2 from New Jersey, and 1 from North Carolina—4.

Gen. Sherman received 4 votes from Michigan. Number of votes cast \$18, necessary to elect, 410. There being no choice the convention proceeded to take a SECOND BALLOT.

Now the Blaine gains began to show up, and when the roll was called he had increased his vote by 142, and stood 340. This increase was noticeably cheered by his adherents.

The ballot resulted:

STATES.	Arthur.	Blaine.	Logan.	Edmunds.	Sherman.	Havley.
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	276	340	63	26	13	1

Lincoln got his 4 votes, and Sherman his 2. The total vote was 818.

A decisive result still being in the womb of the future, roll was called for the

THIRD BALLOT.

More Blaine gains and more enthusiasm. Indeed, as the voting went on and the changes in his favor kept up, his friends seemed to be trying to split the dome of Heaven. The uproar was continuous and increasing, repeated as often as a state showed a vote in Blaine's favor which had formerly been cast for some one else. It was evident that the other candidates were better off if this thing was allowed to go on, and the leaders of the opposition turned their thoughts to adjournment as a means of heading off the march of the Maine man.

Ex-Governor Lang, of Massachusetts, had been called to the chair by Chairman Henderson, whose voice had failed him to such an extent that he could not make himself heard, and the governor managed to keep the animals sufficiently quiet to enable the vote to be given and recorded.

This ballot showed an increase in Blaine's vote of 26. Before the official announcement was made it was rumored that Logan had telegraphed to Culver to give his (Logan's) vote to Blaine, and this increased the confusion and excitement, and when the vote was announced another storm of cheering shook the very building. The ballot was as follows:

STATES.	Arthur.	Blaine.	Logan.	Edmunds.	Sherman.	Havley.
Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	276	366	63	26	13	1

(Continued on 2d page.)

A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to all.
J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn., writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption as the best remedy in the world for cough and cold I have had, and it has relieved the pain in the chest." Trial bottles of this sure cure for all throat and lung diseases may be had free at F. J. Sherer & Co.'s drug store, Large size \$1. That test o' scrofula in your blood can be wholly eradicated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

How to Detect Ammonia In Baking Powders Advertised as Absolutely Pure.

Housekeepers' Test. Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

FOOD TEST
Office of H. Delafontaine, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Chicago, May 8, 1884.

Dr. Price—Dear Sir: I have analyzed Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure, and find they contain AMMONIA. I also find contrary to my expectation that cakes baked with such powders still retain Ammonia. Therefore I cannot believe any longer that the use of so POWERFUL A DRUG in baking is indifferent to PUBLIC HEALTH. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER contains no ammonia. I have used it in my own family for years. It is pure and wholesome.

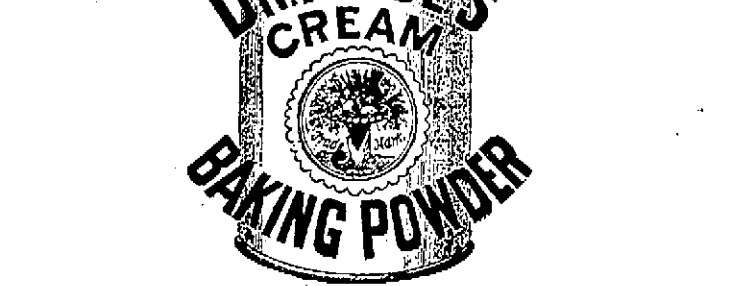
Chemical Test
"COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS" Chicago, May 8, 1884.

C. B. Gibson, Analytical and Consulting Chemist. Gentlemen: In Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure, I have found, on analysis, Ammonia. Considering the source of Ammonia, namely, that of effete and decomposing organic matter, and that it is not entirely dissipated in the oven, as has been conclusively proven in practice as well as by science, I should not think of using a powder containing it in my own family, nor of recommending it for general use, but would prefer a baking powder made of wholesome materials, such as I have found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be.

Very Respectfully, C. B. GIBSON, Analytical Chemist.

Health Test.
Office of G. A. MARINER, Analytical and Consulting Chemist, Chicago, May 8, 1884.

I have examined baking powders in common use, advertised as Absolutely Pure, and found Ammonia. The use of such is prohibited in my family; as ammonia is retained in the food, and is unfavorable to digestion; and is discharged from the system as useless matter. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been used in my family exclusively for many years.



Does not Contain Ammonia.
Prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to its healthfulness. Used in a million homes for a quarter of a century. Stood the consumers' reliable test.

The Test of the Oven.

PRICE BAKING-POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
The Strongest, Most Delicious and Natural Flavors known, and
DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS
For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World. For sale by Grocers.

CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS.

Hardware, Tinware and Nails.

DANGLER **PHILADELPHIA**
Vapor **Lawn**
STOVES. **MOWERS.**

